

Pharmacology Review Class Prep Day 2

Cardiac Medications: Match the Drug with the correct patient teaching and **identify the drug classification**.

A. Hydrochlorothiazide Class: Thiazide diuretic	3	1. Monitor for Angioedema
B. Digoxin Class: Digitalis glycosides	5	2. Check blood pressure before taking medication and monitor for ankle swelling
C. Metoprolol Class: beta blocker	4	3. Increases urination
D. Amlodipine Class: Calcium channel blocker	2	4. Monitor heart rate for bradycardia
E. Enalapril Class: Ace inhibitor	1	5. Toxicity includes visual hallucinations (halos) and anorexia in the elderly

Respiratory Medications:

- Your Patient is using a Metered Dose Inhaler (MDI) and the device begins to whistle. What is the correct response by the nurse? Instruct the patient that they are inhaling too fast and they should slow their rate down.
- Why is a spacer helpful to use with some clients? Help get the medication farther down into your lungs, reduces side effects from the inhaled steroids
- Match the following drugs with their indication for use

A. Albuterol	3	1. Given to patients in respiratory distress
B. Acetylcysteine	4	2. Used for long term control
C. Budesonide + Formoterol	2	3. Used as a rescue inhaler
D. Atrovent + Albuterol	1	4. Given to break up mucus

Insulin:

	Onset	Peak	Duration
Insulin Lispro (Humalog)	10-20 min	30-90 min	3-5 hours
Regular Insulin (Humulin R)	30-60 min	2-4 hours	5-8 hours
NPH (Humulin N)	1-3 hours	8 hours	12-16 hours
Insulin Glargine (Lantus)	1 hour	peakless	20-26 hours
70% NPH/ 30% Regular (Humulin 70/30)	30-60 min	varies	10-16 hours

Antibiotics:

1. What is the purpose of an Antimicrobial Stewardship?

Reduces antibiotic need as appropriate and improves patient outcomes. It prevents excessive use.

2. Match the following:

A. Penicillins 3	1. Contraindicated in patients on anticoagulants or with bleeding disorder.
B. Cephalosporins 1	2. May discolor teeth. Causes photosensitivity.
C. Tetracyclines 2	3. Check for allergy before administration, observe 30 minutes following parenteral administration.
D. Vancomycin 5	4. Ensure adequate fluid intake to prevent crystalluria.
E. Fluroquinolones 4	5. Can cause ototoxicity , monitor trough levels.